



Devoted to the Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of Fredericksburg and the Tidewater and Piedmont Country.

VOL. 15.—No. 76

FREDERICKSBURG VA. SATURDAY JULY 1, 1899.

Price 3 cents

1861. The Oldest Firm in Fredericksburg, Va. 1899.
With a Thirty-eight Years Record for Style, Durability and Fitting Qualities,
B. GOLDSMITH, The Old Reliable Clothier,
still stand unsurpassed, and offer to the public the biggest inducement in MEN'S, YOUTH and CHILDREN CLOTHING.
Also a Special Sale on MEN'S BLACK and BLUE CLAY WORSTED and SERGE SUITS for the next Ten Days. A lot of Men's Black and Clay Worsted and Serge Pants included in the above OFFER.

Every Woman Should Have It JULY DESIGNER.

On pages 38 and 59 of the July Designer there is a profitable lesson on "points on Dressmaking," and "Placing of Patterns" that every woman should read and study. The lesson is illustrated and made plain, so that with a little practice you become an accomplished "cutter." This lesson comes at an important time, just when you are thinking of buying a New Dress of Worsteds, or Silk, or Wash Material, and sometimes you can make your own Dress if you have the pattern and can understand how to place it and cut it. We have a beautiful line of seasonable fabrics now, and we cordially invite you to see them.

ORGANDIES.

We cut the price on those fine Imported Organdies to close them out. When we say Organdies, we don't mean lawn. Its the highest class cloth and color printing we speak of. Those 37 1/2 goods reduced now to 25c, and the 20c goods reduced now to 12 1/2c.

PARASOLS.

No lady feels that her summer outfit is complete without a Parasol, and if you'll only take a glance at these pretty ones here and learn how low priced they are you'll not be long without this Capstone to your outfit.
Prices \$1, \$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00.

It's well to ask at this store for anything you are thinking of ordering, for in many cases we have it at same or less price. Glad always to show you.

E. W. STEARNS, OPERA HOUSE DRY GOODS STORE.

Liquor Dealers.

P. McCracken, Bro. & Co.,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
GROCERIES AND LIQUOR DEALERS.
Offer Ten Thousand Gallons PURE RYE and BOURBON WHISKIES, from the following well known distilleries: Co. of Ohio, Boone County Distilling Co., of Kentucky, Monticello Distillery, of Maryland, and W. F. Gray, of Pennsylvania.
Agents for Burgundy & Cognac, and other fine wines. They also offer Staple and Fancy Groceries, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Gunpowder, and Cements.

MRS. JENCIE MONROE,
DEALER IN
Liquors and Groceries,
Commerce St., FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

I am the sole agent here of the celebrated APPLEWOOD WHISKY. I also keep all grades of Whisky, from \$1.00 up to \$4.00 per gallon. King Lett Whisky at \$4.00. Best in the world. APPLE BRANDIES from \$2.00 to \$10.00.
A full stock of Corned Potomac Herring on hand.
Consult your interest by calling on me before buying or making your purchases.
MRS. JENCIE MONROE.

GROCERIES.
LIQUORS, &c.
FAMILY GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.
My stock of Liquors is large, consisting of Foreign and Domestic BRANDIES, Pure Applewood and Farmers' Friend Pure Rye Whisky, \$2 a gallon.
MAGNIFICENT APPLE BRANDY, WARRANTED PURE.
EUGENE BODE,
COR. COMMERCIAL AND LIBERTY STS.

REMEMBER
That Honest Dealings,
Full Measure and
Pure Liquors
have built us the largest trade in this city.
Inspect our stock before you make your purchases for the holidays.
We guarantee satisfaction.

Whisky from \$1.20 per gal. up.
Six Brands Ryes at \$2 per gal.
Also higher grades
Whiskies, Brandies, Gins,
Rums, Wines,
and in fact everything found in a first-class Liquor and Tobacco House.
Strasburger & Son,
115 and 115 1/2 Commerce St.
Furs Wanted.

ELK RUN WHISKY.
This celebrated brand of KENTUCKY PURE RYE WHISKY, guaranteed 100 proof and 2 years old at \$2 per gallon is for sale by Mrs. J. F. Monroe, Commerce street, Fredericksburg, Va. For flavor it has no superior at the price. It is smooth, pleasant to drink, and there is not a headache in a gallon. Come and try it, and you will buy no other.
mch25-6m

FINE TEAS,
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Pure Rye Whisky, Pure Old Rum, Pure Holland Gin, Pure Cherry Wine, Pure French Brandy, Pure Apple Brandy, Pure Peach Brandy, Pure Blackberry Brandy. A complete stock of Liquors for medicinal use at the old Reliable Grocery Store of
CHAS. WALLACE & BRO.
Cor. Main Commerce St.
FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

GEO. J. FLETCHER,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
FREDERICKSBURG, VA.
Plans, Specifications, Elevations, Details.
Work of all kinds in the building line.
Thorough personal supervision of all work, town or country.

W. S. EMBREY,
Successor to Embrey & Berryman.
Dealer in RAILROAD CROSS TIES, OR DART PORTS, SPOKES AND HOOPS.
Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Railroad Iron and Mill Work. Office on Railroad Depot, Fredericksburg, Va.

With Pleasure I Tender My Thanks

to and assure my friends, patrons and the buying public of my high appreciation of the cordial support they have given me. I have the largest and most complete line of GROCERIES carried by any house in Fredericksburg. They are bought at Rock Bottom Prices and will be sold at very small profits.
I also sell the best brands of Lime, Cement, Calced Plaster, Hazard & Dupont Powder, Stoneware, Nails, Hay, Feed, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c. I am also agent for the Elbra Brand Mixed Paint. It is a higher grade and better quality of

Ready-Mixed Paints
than has ever been put on the market of its class, and more ECONOMICAL TO CONSUMERS.
B. J. MARSHALL,
HUNDREDS OF STOVES
To select from.

Come one, come all to the Mammoth Stove House and look and get prices. I have STOVES of all kinds, at prices from \$3 to \$20. My stock of stoves consists of the best with fine reputation, and are lower than ever. By calling at my place you will save many a dollar. Plumbing a specialty.
R. L. STONE, 203 Commerce St.

The Bookstore
is an attractive place for teachers, and
Adams's Bookstore
is especially so at this time. We aim to carry in stock the current books and magazines, and we have the very best values in stationery. Free use of writing table.

Adams' Book Store.
Shoes For Warm Weather
Ladies Dongola Strap Sandals, 2 to 8, at 90 cts.
Patent Leather Strap Sandals at 90 cts.
Dongola Kid Strap Sandals, turned soles, \$1.25.
Genuine Vice Kid Strap Sandals, hand-turned soles, \$1.50.

BRULLE & TIMBERLAKE,
921 Main Street, Opp. Market Entrance
H. R. GOULDMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods
My Stock is now complete in every department, consisting of the latest styles and best fabrics from French, English, Scotch and American manufacturers, selected with the greatest care with the view to supply the wants and taste of every customer. Every thing at
Bottom Prices and Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Also full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods such as Dress Shirts, Night Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves, Suspenders, Scarfs, Ties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Hair Hose, Scarf Pins, Cuff and Collar Buttons, Watch Chains and Charms, Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas, &c.
Call and examine our stock

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Dealer in RAILROAD CROSS TIES, OR DART PORTS, SPOKES AND HOOPS.
Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Railroad Iron and Mill Work. Office on Railroad Depot, Fredericksburg, Va.

Hardware!
S. H. BEALE,
having bought out the entire Hardware Stock of John A. Stone, will continue the Hardware Business
at the OLD STAND, on COMMERCIAL ST., and is now laying in a full NEW STOCK of GOODS in the Hardware Line which he will sell at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
Go and see him before you buy.

FACTS FOR FARMERS
Mr. A. O. True, director of experimental stations of the Department of Agriculture, was before the industrial commission last week in Washington. Mr. True has visited every state and territory of the United States, besides going to Europe to see what has been done there for agriculture.
The movement for agricultural education abroad in some respects has reached its highest development. Even in countries that have been counted as unprogressive there is a movement in this direction. In Egypt there is an agricultural college, and recently the Sultan of Turkey has called on the Secretary of Agriculture to suggest a form of such education for his subjects.
In the United States there are three agencies for agricultural education and research, the agricultural schools and colleges, the agricultural stations and the Department of Agriculture. The last named is really a great experimental station. Mr. True said he would confine his remarks to the system of agricultural education in this country and the work of agricultural stations. He referred to the various means for the education of farmers, besides other establishments for such purposes there is now a movement for nature studies in rural public schools.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES
The agricultural colleges were organized under what is known as "the land grant act of 1862." The fact is that at Amherst, Mass., is the only purely agricultural college in the United States though in twenty-seven states there are agricultural and mechanical arts institutions. In twenty states these land grant colleges are the state universities in which there is a department of agriculture, though these institutions take in all branches of instruction that their means will permit.
At the University of Wisconsin there is a special dairy school, which has sent out 800 butter and milk specialists, besides 2,000 graduates skilled in butter making on the farm. The graduates receive more money for their work on the farm because of this special training.
In this country at present there are land grant colleges in all the states and territories except Alaska, and in the south there are separate colleges of that kind for colored people. There are sixty-four of these institutions, sixty-one of which have special instruction in agriculture. These institutions have incomes from various sources aggregating over \$6,000,000. In the last year they added to their college plants to the extent of \$2,000,000. These institutions had 2,611 teachers, of which 1,722 were in the agricultural and mechanic arts departments. They have 31,655 students, of whom 4,181 are in the departments of agriculture and mechanic arts. The number of students in these schools is not a complete index of the influence of these colleges, for they are yearly sending out a body of trained men. The schools for colored people, the Hampton School of Virginia and the Tuskegee School, the latter under Booker Washington, are developing agricultural instruction. There is a Jewish school in Pennsylvania, supported by the Baron Hirsch fund.
INSTRUCTION IN RURAL SCHOOLS.
In his judgment, every year shows more conclusively that there is a need for the development of secondary schools for agriculture. There should be special schools, run economically, and scattered, so that the students would have easy access to them. There should also be a department of agriculture in the high schools in the rural districts. The cities are developing business and manual training departments, and the same thing should be done in rural school for agriculture.
There has been a rapid increase in the number of farmers' institutes in the United States. There were no exact statistics on this subject, but he had ascertained that they are now being held in thirty states, and in the last year 2,000 such institutes were held and attended by about half a million farmers. At first the farmers attending these institute meetings preferred hearing men who were informed on agriculture in their own section, but now there is a greater and greater demand for experts, whether they were from their own neighborhood or not. This movement had been so far developed that there was so great a demand on some of the speakers that they could not fully respond to the calls made on them.
PAID LECTURERS FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTES.
Mr. True thought the time had come for paid teachers for this work, which is the plan adopted in France. These paid teachers for the institute could travel, visit the Department of Agriculture in this city and go elsewhere whenever they saw an opportunity to gather information of interest to the farmers. In that way a trained corps of teachers could be established, and they would do much to instruct the farmers on advanced methods of agriculture.
Another means for such education is now being developed by the University of Pennsylvania. This is to furnish courses of home reading for farmers, who are requested to undergo an examination by replying to questions furnished them, and their answers had in many instances shown great knowledge on the part of the home read-

ers. There are now between 400 and 500 of these home readers in connection with the University of Pennsylvania.
Another means for this class of education is the traveling school, which has been successfully run in England, but which has not yet been put in operation in this country.
He was not advocate of teaching agriculture in the common schools, but he thought the teaching of nature should be introduced in the rural schools. The subjects selected would naturally be related to agriculture, and such instructions would have an important bearing on the education of the children to fit them for farm life. This movement had been begun in New York State and had spread to Maryland and other States, and was meeting with success.
There is a prejudice against nature study in the rural schools, it being sometimes spoken of as a needless "new-fangled thing." This prejudice it was necessary to overcome.
Great Britain, he said, has been backward in organizing systematic agricultural study. She is beginning to see the mistake made in not doing this as she is in regard to her lack of technical education.
He said the farmers' institutes are studying courses of studies given in the rural schools with a view to improving them. He did not think agricultural instruction in this country would ever go back to the old method of having the boys work on the farm in connection with the school, as is done in Belgium. He thought the model farm would be used in connection with agricultural instruction as the laboratory is used, but the boys would not be required to spend their time doing the manual work on the farm.
Experiments along agricultural lines began with the establishment of agricultural colleges, but they were not carried on by the system in use in experiment stations until twenty-five years ago. During the past ten years a little more than \$10,000,000 has been spent on the agricultural experiment stations of the country, of which \$7,000,000 was from the federal government and \$3,000,000 was from the States. This might seem like a large sum, but during the same period agricultural products had been raised in this country of the value of \$30,000,000,000, so that but \$1 had been spent for each \$3,000 of agricultural product. Last year these bulletins had gone to \$50,000 farms.

A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM
As it exists today the American system of agricultural stations is the most comprehensive system for advancing agriculture that has ever been known. These stations, especially those east of the Mississippi river, had done much to prevent the sale of fraudulent commercial fertilizers. They had also done much to expose fraudulent claims for prepared fertilizers. They had done much to remove obstacles to agricultural industries.
They had made it possible for the farmer to get rid of the injurious insects. The Department of Agriculture had also done much along these same lines.
In various other ways the stations had helped the farmer and had aided in the development of industries for him. In Louisiana they had helped to improve the character of the sugar cane raised there. The quality of the Connecticut wrapping tobacco had been improved and made to command a higher price than it formerly brought. They had by experience shown the advantage of certain forage plants, and the Mississippi station had been especially helpful to that state by the experiments that had been carried on.

SOME FARMERS DISAPPOINTED.
There had been some disappointment on the part of some farmers, because experimental stations did not go more extensively in farming and show the practical benefit of good farming. The fact was, the law authorizing these stations provided especially for scientific work and not for model farms. They were for the purpose of developing the scientific part of farming, and in order to do that it was necessary that those in charge of these stations should devote their time to such work. There was also a difficulty from the fact that there had been some political interference with these stations and that was not conducive to securing good results. There had also been trouble from the changing of methods too frequently and from the lack of efficient men to carry on the work. Every year these stations are able to improve the character of the men who run them, and the work is being more and more generally divided up among experts.
The general work for the improvement of agriculture as carried on by the stations had given this country a large body of trained men for work in the future. They had also given the country a purely American literature on agricultural subjects, which did not exist a few years ago, when it was necessary to go to England for such literature. Fifty books had been published by men connected with the stations. The literature circulated had been an educational factor for the farmers of the country at large. They had demonstrated that agriculture is progressive, and that progressive farming is the kind that pays.

STATISTICIAN HOLMES ON THE STAND.
Prof. Geo. K. Holmes, assistant statistician of the Agricultural Department, was also before the Industrial Commission. He began by stating that the agricultural element is the largest in our population, 8,500,000 persons being employed in 1890 in gainful agricultural occupations out of 22,750,000 persons employed in all gainful occupations; 5,500,000 were farmers constituting the proprietor class not only as owners, but proprietor tenants, and 3,000,000 were agricultural laborers working for wages. The statistics of wages rates the Agricultural Department collected since 1866 had been brought down to 1895. In the latter year the agricultural laborer received an average of \$17.69 a month without board, a decline of \$1.49 from 1893. In the Eastern States in 1895 the average wage without board was \$29; in the Middle States, \$28.90; in the Southern States, \$27.12; in the mountain States, \$30.94, and in the Pacific States, \$31.68. In the year 1895 the average allowance for board was \$5.67 per month.
"Here are 3,000,000 of workers," read Prof. Holmes, "having we do not know how many dependents upon them in their families, but very likely 8,000,000 to 10,000,000, who are receiving but \$17.69 per month without board, and then only when actually employed, and I could hardly use figures or other statements better to show how low is, and must be the social and economic condition of this large population group."

LOWEST PAID OF ALL OCCUPATIONS.
Continuing, Prof. Holmes stated that he had been able to compute the actual earnings of these agricultural laborers, but taking from the last census the average time they were out of employment for the year 1890, and subtracting it from one year in order to find time for employment and found the actual earnings of the agricultural laborers in 1890 amounted to \$645,000,000, or an average of only \$315 per individual.
"This is the lowest paid labor of all the great occupation groups in this country," he said, "and the income would hardly seem sufficient to provide subsistence for a family."

Prof. Holmes went at length into the subject of the farmers themselves, who do not work for wages. In the last census year he had found the agricultural product of the country amounted to \$203 for each farmer and farm laborer. The lowest per capita was in the south Atlantic states, \$177; the highest in the western, \$519.
PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS FALLING.
The prices of most agricultural products are and have been for years declining. The reduction of freight rates had given the farmers a new problem to solve, as it had made them competitors with one another, which is almost of great importance as the fact that foreign competitors have been created. The eastern farmer in competition with the west had to change his agriculture materially. The gradual extension of the area of competition had largely been the cause of the falling prices of products.
At any rate, said the professor, the average farmer in ordinary years finds his product of wealth a limited one in comparison with the product of persons in most other occupations. He called attention to the fact that farmers were living better and expending more on their homes and their tables, and that they often fail to be as thrifty as they should be. Again, the farmers of this country are too much disposed to rely on one crop. A diversification of crops would make the farmer more independent.

FARMING TRUSTS.
In conclusion, the witness stated that there is a trust movement among agriculturists which has obtained a successful foothold after many failures, and he proceeded to recite the names of associations of farmers in this country commonly termed co-operative but which, he said, were in many instances virtual trusts. Among others, he cited the Milk Producers' Union, that supplies Boston with milk and fixes the prices for each year; the California fruit growers and associations in Florida, western New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan and elsewhere. Whatever legislation is to be enacted with regard to trusts, he said, must necessarily apply to the farmers' movement, and he begged to suggest that it should not be enacted without a recognition of the fact that this movement has been beneficial in no unreasonable sense to a large fraction of producers. Individual co-operation of all sorts should be strengthened, he submitted by legislation that will promote honesty and this by means of examination and publicity of accounts and manner of doing business. The cause of the cotton states, the crop lien system, should be gradually extinguished by limiting the credit that may be placed on the cotton crop to some certain percentage of its value, and making this limit a diminishing one year by year until some low minimum of ratio between the credit and the value of the crop shall be reached.

Discovered by a Woman.
Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther O. of Shelby, Ky. Trial bottle free at M. M. Lewis' Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Mr. Rouss' Mausoleum at Winchester.
Charles Broadway Rouss, the well-known New York millionaire merchant, will soon have erected a magnificent mausoleum on his lot in Mount Hebron Cemetery, in Winchester, in this State and work will begin at once.
Upon the same plot of land were the mausoleum is being erected Mr. Rouss, at a cost of \$15,000, built a monument in the shape of a beautiful granite shaft that rose 32 feet and is one of the most beautiful monuments in the South.
The style of the mausoleum is Greek Doric, and an idea of its form and structure can be gained by the statement that it is a reproduction of the Parthenon, following the proportions of the original more or less closely, but with a scale of one-fourth the size.
The approach to the mausoleum on all sides will be made by three stone steps. The peristyle will consist of 28 solid columns, weighing nearly five tons each and they will rest on the third step. The porticoes of front and rear will be supported by four columns each making in all 30 columns.
The bodies of the father, mother, wife, sister and son of Mr. Rouss buried at the base of the monument, will be taken up and put into the mausoleum, where Mr. Rouss has told friends he desires his body to be placed.

The Appetite of a Goat.
Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 35c at M. M. Lewis drug store.

THE TORRENS LAW.
The working of the Torrens system of land transfer in Illinois shows that the farmer may by means of it greatly improve his position as a borrower. Under the existing system land is not good collateral because it cannot be quickly transferred, but the Torrens system, according to the New York Commercial, changes all that. "Landowners," says our contemporary, "find that one advantage of the new system is that it makes their property easily available as an asset on which loans may be secured with but slight loss of time. Formerly, as a rule, none but loans having a long time to run were made on land, because the searching of titles involved so much labor, time and expense, but under the Torrens system it is claimed, 60 or 90 day loans may be made on real estate as easily and simply as on stocks. The Chicago Record reports that recently a loan was made on a Torrens certificate of title, and that the time devoted to the transaction in the recorder's office was only 15 minutes. It is expected that the number of registered titles will increase very rapidly as the advantages of the system come to be more generally understood."

Under the Torrens system titles are registered by a State official and land is transferred, when a sale has been made, by the mere issue of a new certificate of ownership, as is done when railroad or other stock is transferred to a new owner.

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Wood's Seeds.

Seed Potatoes

For Planting in June or July.

We have a large quantity of late Seed Potatoes which were put into cold storage early in the season, so as to keep them unimpaired and in first class vigorous condition for late planting in June or July. Heretofore, the principal obstacle to planting late potatoes successfully has been in procuring sound and vigorous stock late enough to plant, so as to insure the maturity of the crop in the cooler rainy season of the fall. We advise our customers to place their orders ahead, otherwise our supply may be exhausted. Shipment can be made at such time as customers are ready to plant.
Write for prices and Descriptive Circular, which also gives full information about all Seasonable Seeds, German Millet, Cow Peas, Teosinte, Sorghum, Buckwheat, etc.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsman, - Richmond, Va.

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POINTER
MAYLAND
RYE

Buckwalter Whiskey.

which on account of their age and evenness are specially adapted for medicinal purposes and recommended by

CHAS. WALLACE & BRO.
JAMES M. WILKINSON
J. C. BURKHARDT
Fredericksburg, Va.

NEW SPRING CLOTHING

BOE
BEST NEW
BOYS SUIT
Double
Seat & Knee
FINE TAYLOR-MADE FANTASIES.
Men and Boy's Suits, all styles and prices. Children's School Suits and extra Knee Pants. Hats, Shirts, Cuffs, and Ties at Lowest Prices. Also agent for Sweet, Orr & Co.'s Working Pants, warranted not to rip from one dollar up, at
JAS. T. LAYTON'S.

TRY OUR
Tonic Hypophosphites
A tonic that contains a score of the best
TONICS
In full Pint Bottles (128 doses)
75 CENTS.
Small size bottles (64 doses)
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DRUG STORE,
901 Main St.

GEORGE GRAVATT,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CARRIAGES, BUREAUS, BUFFETS
AND CASES.
CONCORD AND SPINDLE WAGONS,
Platform Spring Wagons.
Business and Pleasure Wagons of every description. Special attention given to repairing and repainting.

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